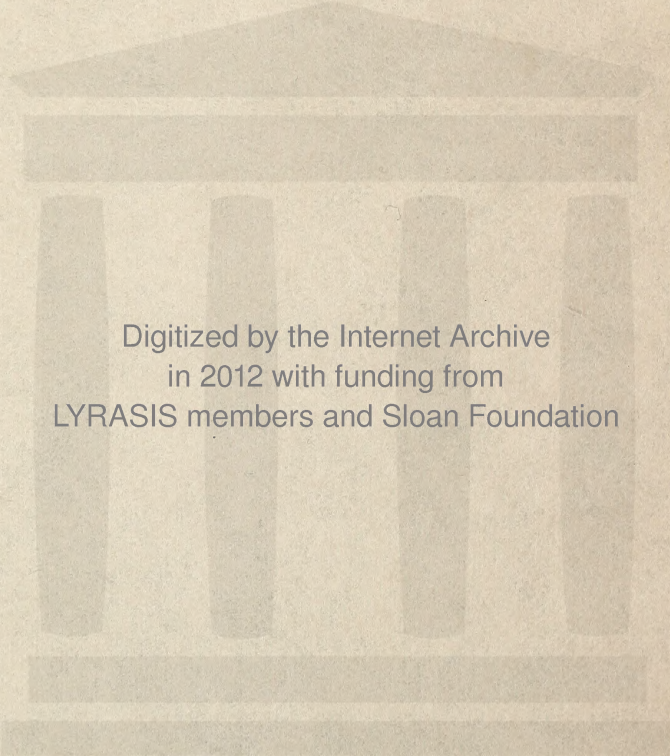


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1893

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ... ANNUAL SESSION
1893

By

Farmers' State Alliance of North Carolina



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE,

HELD IN
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

August 8, 9 and 10, 1893.

JAMES M. MEWBOORNE, PRESIDENT.....Kinston, N. C.
W. S. BARNES, SECRETARY-TREASURER.....Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
BARNES BROS., JOB PRINTERS.
1893.

Error in List of Officers.

 Should be
Rev. J. T. B. Hoover
.. T. T. Speight

Steward
Chaplain

Elm City, N. C.
Lewiston, N. C.

This image shows a page from a 15th-century manuscript, likely a liturgical book. The page features musical notation on red staves. The notation is written in black ink, with some red ink used for decorative initials and rubrics. The text is written in a Gothic script. The page is numbered '15' in the top left corner. The manuscript is bound in a dark cover, and the page is slightly aged and discolored.

630.6
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1893

LIST OF OFFICERS

Elected August 10, 1893.

PRESIDENT:

JAMES M. MEWBOORNE Kinston, N. C.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. S. BRIDGES Catawba, N. C.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

W. S. BARNES Raleigh, N. C.

LECTURER:

DR. CYRUS THOMPSON Richlands, N. C.

CHAPLAIN:

REV. J. T. B. HOOVER Lewiston, N. C.

DOOR-KEEPER:

GEORGE T. LANE Greensboro, N. C.

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER:

H. E. KING Peanut, N. C.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:

JOHN R. HANCOCK Greensboro, N. C.

BUSINESS AGENT:

W. H. WORTH Raleigh, N. C.

TRUSTEE OF BUSINESS AGENCY FUND:

W. A. GRAHAM Machpelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

MARION BUTLER Goldsboro, N. C.

J. J. LONG Eoka, N. C.

A. F. HILEMAN Concord, N. C.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE:

N. M. CULBRETH Whiteville, N. C.

J. H. SHERRILL Catawba, N. C.

JOHN GRAHAM Ridgeway, N. C.

DELEGATES NATIONAL CONVENTION:

M. L. WOOD Lewiston, N. C.

DR. CYRUS THOMPSON Richlands, N. C.

ALTERNATES:

JOHN BRADY Gatesville, N. C.

J. H. SHERRILL Catawba, N. C.

ALL BOOKS BY
J. H. SHERRILL

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE,

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION,

August 8, 9 and 10, 1893.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,
TUESDAY, August 8, 1893.

The State Alliance was convened at 10.30 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 8, 1893, by the President, Marion Butler. The Door-keeper and Assistant Door-keeper being absent, the President appointed Brothers George T. Lane, of Guilford county, and J. T. B. Hoover, of Wilson, respectively to fill the places. Bro. John R. Hancock, of Guilford, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms in the place of Bro. J. S. Holt, absent. Vice-President Long being absent, Bro. J. H. Sherrill, of Catawba, was requested to fill his place. The Chaplain, Bro. John Ammons, of Madison, was not present, and Bro. T. T. Speight, of Bertie, was asked to take his place. The house being examined and found correct, the session was formally opened with prayer by acting Chaplain T. T. Speight. The President then appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

John Graham, John A. Davis and John A. Sims.

Delegates were requested to go before the committee with credentials. The committee, after being out a short time, reported delegates from fifty-five counties correct; eleven with credentials irregular, but with recommendation that they be seated.

The committee's report was received and the committee continued.

The delegate from Lenoir being detained by sickness and the delegates from Onslow and Randolph not having arrived, Bros. J. M. Mewboorne, Cyrus Thompson and D. Reid Parker were appointed to act as delegates respectively for their counties.

On motion, which was carried, visiting brethren were entitled to all privileges of the body except voting.

Minutes of last meeting of State Alliance were read and approved.

On motion, the body adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance assembly was promptly opened at 3 P. M., by President Marion Butler.

The annual address of the President was then read, and is as follows:

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

BRETHREN—This is an age of organization and co-operation.

That organization was economical and otherwise beneficial for the co-operative advancement of mutual interest was evident a quarter of a century ago. It is more evident to-day. We have reached that point in our civilization, even under a republican form of government, where organization is not only beneficial but also necessary. This is true with reference to every class of our citizens and to every division of our various

industries and professions. To no one does it apply with more force than to the agricultural and industrial classes. Yet they are among the last to avail themselves of the advantage of organization, as well as to learn the absolute necessity therefor.

At various instances in the past numerous efforts to organize permanently have been made, and, with what results, is a matter of history and is well known. And while the result is well known, yet I hardly think the cause of such failures is generally understood by us.

It is true, that whenever an organization has been started or attempted, that those classes of our citizens who, being organized, have had the advantage of us, being unorganized (and knowing that organization on our part would soon result in increased intelligence, and therefore united action for the protection of our rights and interest), have used every agency that united brain could devise and combined money could control to demoralize, defeat and disrupt the organization. The newspapers and politicians have been largely used to make the attack from the outside by misrepresentation and appeals to prejudice, while the Judases in the organization, whose price was thirty pieces of silver (more or less), have always been found to do the work of spies and traitors on the inside.

But this is not necessarily the cause of failures. The basic cause that makes such agencies successful in my opinion lies deeper. In fact, it is inherent in the rank and file of the majority of the members themselves of such organizations. It is a cause produced by our surroundings supplemented by false teaching. It is a cause that may be termed a cumulative hereditary trait of our social character. I refer to a cause which, for the want of a name, I will describe as produced by the want of a sufficient social contact, and a fair and tolerant exchange of opinions and ideas. I refer to the want of cohesion, to our failure to pool our divergent opinions and agree upon a common line of action that would represent the combined wisdom of all.

Man is a social being. It is not well for a man to be alone, neither is it well for any small number. For instance, for one family circle to be practically isolated from the remainder of the world, especially from other men and families, living under the same conditions, charged with the same duties, and having the same destiny.

When we violate God's great social law, when we fail to put our hearts next to our neighbors' hearts, when we fail to bring our intellect in contact with our neighbors', then both the soul and the intellect, instead of developing, broadening and elevating, making us more like our Maker, and becoming fit to work out the highest destiny of intellectual Christianity, our souls contract and shrivel, our intellects grow weak and narrow. Here is the great trouble, the defect.

The bridge over this great want of social intercourse in rural life, to stimulate intellectual development by the contact of intellect with intel-

lect, to exchange opinions so as to avoid experimental errors in business as well as to get the benefit of a multitude of counsel for future efforts, to learn the lesson of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, has been the great object of all of the past efforts among the agricultural and industrial classes at organization. And especially is this the great original purpose of the Alliance, and is now the basic idea for its perpetual existence.

So we see that the two corner-stones on which the Alliance was founded and is standing to-day, are: First, social and moral development; second, intellectual development, followed by co operation in business efforts and industrial pursuits

In towns and cities the various business, professional and monopoly organizations have for their original purpose the second of the above objects. There a close or compact population gives the opportunity for social advantages without an organization for that specific purpose. But the organizations of towns and cities have another purpose and mission, though incidental, yet highly important in a republican form of government. What is it? It is to use the power and influence of their organization in the legislative halls, and at the ballot-box to prevent hostile legislation against the class of citizens which their organization represents. So far, such use of their power is proper and necessary, and it is our duty to use our organization for the same purpose. But prompted by selfishness and greed these organizations go further. They use their power to inaugurate and execute hostile legislation against other classes not organized, or poorly organized and weak. The latter exercise of this power in defiance of right, but too often under the cover of unjust laws, is the snake in our body politic, and the curse of our civilization. This is the frightful game where the big fish eat the smaller fish, and then turn to eat each other. We have seen this game played with growing force and intensity, and for the last few months we have seen it in its most frightful aspect.

None have suffered more from this evil condition, as a rule, than the industrial and agricultural classes—the bone and sinew, the wealth producers of the land. Yet, viewed from the standpoint of numbers, none were, and are to-day better able, not only to protect themselves, but to force justice to be done to all other classes alike.

That we have failed in this, is little short of a crime. A crime not only against those dependent upon us, but against all oppressed and suffering humanity.

But why have we failed? The basic cause lies in the cumulative hereditary defect in ourselves. The isolated lives we have lived has resulted in each one following his own way, unaided and unguided by the wisdom that comes from the association of ideas. And besides, we have nursed our own opinions, or somebody else's opinions were furnished us, which

we thought were our own, until we have grown dogmatic and intolerant of the opinions of others. We have not pooled our intellects and manhood, we have fought single handed and alone and been beaten in detail. Past organizations and lodges of the present organization, the Alliance, have disbanded because every man could not see alike and agree. Our intellects are made different. We were not intended to see alike, we were intended to differ, and in differing to find the truth, or at least a safe line of action between our divergent opinions. All other classes and organizations have learned the use and value of divergent opinions, and have learned the perfection of human wisdom from organization, by acting as a unit on a line of action, that was the combined wisdom of all, though it did not represent the individual opinion of a single member of their organization. They have practiced co-operation themselves, but have preached competition to us. Competition is destructive—it is the devil's game. When we learn this lesson, when we overcome this fatal defect in our own organization, and unlearn the false education that has been taught us by selfish and designing monopoly, when we begin to practice co-operation, we will not only be able to protect ourselves, but to advance our mutual interests. Then we will not only be prosperous, but also well nigh invincible.

And though every effort at organization in the past has failed, yet every effort has done good, every effort has to a certain extent overcome the fatal defect and taught us the folly and danger of competition and the value of possibilities of co-operation. The same cause that produced the other organizations produced the Alliance, but the cause is intensified; the same defect that made the other organizations fail may wreck this organization, but the defect is growing less—is disappearing. We believe that the time has come, that the hour has struck, when the people's organization under the guidance of a Divine Providence will be successful—will become permanent. But let this be as it may, let every reformer feel that it is our duty to press forward—the Lord helps those who help themselves. Let every reformer buckle on his armor with new zeal. The struggle will be great, but the results will be greater. The result will be justice and liberty, or oppression and servitude.

We have so long allowed other classes, organized to control Legislatures, Congresses, and to exercise undue influence on the Executives and the courts, and to encroach upon our rights through the form of law, that to-day we find heartless greed and soulless monopoly entrenched behind unjust laws, and watching the rising tide of discontent from the millions they have oppressed, bled, made poor, and who are well nigh desperate. These organizations understand the significance of this last great uprising of the people. They are preparing for the struggle. Kindred monopolies are organizing into associations of monopolies with one central head. They see that the people are learning to stand together and that they may

therefore succeed. They see that the reforms demanded by the people if successful, will force them to discontinue their game of speculation and wholesale preying upon the masses. They are growing arrogant as well as more vigilant and subtle.

And still, at this critical hour, when liberty, justice, and even a republican form of government are hanging in the balance, and it seems that nothing can save the people but a united effort on their part to regain their government and re-establish the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, the hired press and the servile politicians howl that "the Alliance has gone into politics." They would have the people to devote their whole time to making more wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, while they want you to have confidence in them to run the government, to make money scarcer, to make products cheaper, make debts bigger, and lay a larger tribute and a heavier burden upon the masses for the benefit of monopolies and the bondholders.

As your chief officer, as one who at your command has been carrying your banner and fighting for your principles in the front ranks, as one who has tried to serve the organization and his country, who has seen the organization pass through the trying ordeal of a fierce political campaign, and then, though suffering from the conflict, begin to regrow and rebuild, I wish to say to you that the supreme duty of the organization to-day, in my opinion, is to throw its whole power and influence to correct the evils that have grown up in our government, to re-establish the principles of justice, so as to make it possible for the great original purpose of the organization to be carried out to bless and elevate mankind.

I thank God there is one man at least outside of the organization, whose commanding position and ripe years give weight to his words, who has the wisdom to see and the manhood to say that such is the great duty of the Alliance at this hour. I refer to Senator Zebulon B. Vance.

But let me beseech you, in striving to accomplish this high and all important duty, not to make the organization a part of any political party. Let the organization give no help or comfort to any party, except so far as that party identifies itself with our principles and fights for our demands. Political parties are necessary. All political reforms must be gotten through such an agency. But no class of citizens can afford to tie themselves to or belong to any political party. Professional politicians too often control them; and politicians act more from a sense of selfishness and fear than from a sense of justice and right. Therefore let the organization hold itself independent of all political parties, and be ever ready to help to defeat or to elect a party according to the principles that it holds and acts on. By such independent action only can we purify politics, and be able to preserve our country and our liberties.

The partisan—the political tool—serves his party right or wrong; the highest type of a patriot is a non-partisan; he supports any party that

further the principles of honest government; he fights any party that serves monopoly and class interest to the detriment of the people; he cares nothing for the name or the label of the party, but whatever party his conscience, enlightened by a correct knowledge of facts, shows him he should support for that one election, he supports with all the zeal and ability that his Maker has blessed him with. This I conceive to be the duty of all true Alliancemen with reference to politics.

When the political evils from which we are suffering are corrected, then let the organization give its chief attention to its original purpose. But also remember that it will be ever necessary for us to keep well informed on political questions, and take a keen and active interest in the actions of all political parties, lest the enemy of the people should then corrupt our government again. Our victory so far has come through education. Let us spread reform literature. We have done much, but we can and should do more. Your State organ should have fourty thousand subscribers in this State.

I feel like congratulating the Alliance on its success in political reformation so far. For we have succeeded in two very important points—two points that make genuine reform a certainty in the near future

First. We have succeeded in getting some of the real issues before the people, and they are clearly defined.

Second. We have succeeded in getting the whole responsibility on one political party.

The author of the game of shifting responsibility is no less a personage than Satan himself. He commenced the game in the garden of Eden and will continue to try to work it till the end of time. But the politician is now nearing the end of his row. The party now in power must stand by the people and reap its reward, or it must fail to do so and be swept out of existence.

Some true Alliancemen have differed as to methods and party agencies in the past, but the time is near at hand when there will be no excuse or chance for honest men to differ. Let every reformer take fresh hope and courage. Our victory so far has come through education. Let us continue to educate. Let us spread reform literature. We have done much, but we can and should do more. Your State organ should have forty thousand subscribers in this State. Yes, let us continue to educate, let us continue to organize, build the organization stronger as well as larger. Stand by your guns, press forward with your banner and victory will soon crown your heroic efforts.

POLK MONUMENT.

Over a year ago the most commanding figure and the most magnetic force in the reform movement was called upon by an inscrutable Providence to lay down the great work he was doing for humanity. No man in the organization has had an equal place in the hearts of the people, and

IO PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

while this is his highest tribute and his proudest monument, yet it is a duty that we owe ourselves more than to him, that we should give such evidence to the remainder of the world of our esteem and affection for him. Let us not delay this matter. Let each Allianceman in North Carolina resolve that before another State Alliance convenes, that a plain but imposing marble shaft shall mark the resting place of L. L. Polk

RELIEF FUND.

When I recommended the establishment of a relief fund a year ago, it was my idea that the fund should be used as a charity fund only, that is, that it should be used to help such as were in enough distress to make through their lodges a public appeal to the brethren for assistance. It was to get rid of the constant public appeals for aid that the fund was established. But I am led to believe that many have appealed for help from this fund who did not belong to the class intended to be assisted. The result has been, that the fund has proven insufficient, and many calls have not been paid, and some only in part. I recommend that the plan be abolished, unless it can be so perfected that only such as are really needy or in distress will be helped, and that they be helped alike. The latter object might be accomplished by paying appeals once each quarter, and then paying out pro rata the money on hand. How the first object can be secured I am not prepared to say. If you wish to establish a plan of insurance, it should be entirely separate and distinct from the relief plan.

ROTATION COUNTY MEETINGS.

In order that some of the State officers of the Alliance may visit every County Alliance at least once a year, I recommend that the State be divided into a convenient number of districts, and that the County Alliances of each district meet on successive days. By this means every County Alliance could be visited by a State officer at the same quarterly meeting at a small cost from each county. I am sure that the beneficial results would come from such consecutive meetings.

THE AMENDMENTS TO OUR CHARTER.

As you are aware, the last Legislature amended our charter; it first attempted to repeal it. It is my duty to lay before you the nature of the amendments that were passed, and to inform you of the circumstances connected with the action. On the evening of the 15th of February, I received a telegram (just in time to catch the train) saying that a bill had passed the House to repeal the charter of the State Alliance. This was the first notice that your chief officer had received of such action, or contemplated action. We were afterwards informed that this action was decided on in a secret political meeting; their purpose carefully kept from the public, and especially from your officers. Mark you, the action

of the House was not only plotted in secret and in the dark, but the bill was then offered, and suddenly rushed through all three readings under a suspension of the rules, without consideration before a committee, under a gag rule that cut off all debate even from the members of the House. This bill, affecting thousands of people as well as a great principle of justice and fair play, was suddenly rushed through all its three readings, and was a law as far as the House could make it within the short space of ten minutes from the time it was offered. That the same bill would have passed the Senate in the same indecent and unfair haste the next morning has never been questioned or denied. But your State officers (or a part of them) were on hand next morning and demanded a hearing. Only after considerable effort and difficulty could we get a hearing before a committee. Your officers could not learn who asked for such action, or the reason therefor. We were simply pointed to the preamble of the bill which contained two reasons, viz:

First. That there were members of the Alliance who were afraid they were personally liable for the debts (?) of the Alliance.

Second. That there were others who wanted to withdraw their money from the Business Agency Fund.

Your officers did not stop to question the correctness of the first claim nor the equity of the latter, for we realized that we were not before a court of equity or justice, but a body that seemed to have no regard for either. So we at once offered as a substitute for the bill, two amendments to our charter covering in full both of the complaints set out in the bill. This fell like a thunder clap upon the committee, and forced it and the Legislature to show its hidden and real purpose—that was to destroy the organization and to put our Business Agency in the hands of a receiver.

The new charter which the House offered was a further proof of this. It provided for a re-organization to go into effect in July. This would have disorganized the Alliance, put its affairs in the hands of a receiver, and left us six months without an organization. We said the amendments fell like a thunder clap, and so they did, for in the face of the amendments granting all they asked, they dared not pass the bill to repeal the charter. They were in a hole; if they accepted the amendments, they failed to accomplish their purpose—to kill the Alliance; if they refused to accept them, they did more than they intended—they killed themselves.

In this dilemma the Legislature decided that it was not ready to take action. That secret political meeting was called together again, and this time, we are told, it was composed in part of politicians and enemies of the Alliance not members of the Legislature. This meeting, according to their own definition, being secret, and being political, must have been what they call "Gideon's Band." After much caucusing day by day, and night after night, they decided to accept our amendments by adding six more amendments which, for partisan unfairness and discriminating

injustice and cowardly meanness, there has never before been a parallel to so stain the statute books of North Carolina.

Under one of these amendments, if you were to increase the salary of my successor from the enormous sum of two hundred dollars a year to the still more enormous sum of two hundred dollars and one cent, your charter would be forfeited. Or if you were to increase the salary of the Secretary of a County Alliance from four dollars a year to five dollars a year, the effect would be the same.

Under another amendment, if one of your officers fails to perform certain duties in a time, it did not provide that the officer shall be fined, or be liable on his bond, but that the whole charter of the State Alliance shall be forfeited.

Another of these amendments tries to tie up the proceeds of the organization to prevent your executive committee from using its discretion in using the fund to further the interests of the organization.

Another amendment makes it unlawful for any member of the organization to pass a resolution calling upon your representatives to pass, or forbear from passing certain laws, and makes it lawful only for you to discuss such all-absorbing questions as on what time of the moon to plant pepper, etc.

All these amendments are inspired by one purpose and object, to get a pretext to rob you of your charter, and to place the business of the organization in the hands of a receiver, or rather of a political party.

And any other corporation or organization that gets in the way of the machine is liable to be treated in the same manner. In the same way, and with equally as much justice, a law might be passed to make it unlawful for any city board of trade to pass a petition to Congress. Or a charter of a railroad company might be amended, by making it liable to forfeit its charter if the salary of a brakeman or of the President of the road is increased even the slightest amount. Or if the stockholders of the road at any of their meetings discuss anything but rates and fares, or if any conductor should fail to bring any train into a station on time, then the charter of the whole corporation to be forfeited.

The dark days of reconstruction, the "mongrel" Legislatures, and the "kangaroo konvension" of '69 show nothing that is a parallel in such discriminating unfairness and partisan injustice.

Now, in conclusion, brethren, while these amendments are unjust, they are law. So let me urge upon you as law-abiding citizens, to observe and obey them, while you must, for in doing so you will show great patience, strength and forbearance. But if you allow another election to pass without using all honorable and lawful means in your power to blot them off the statute books, then we will be wanting in manhood, and unworthy of justice. We could not expect any better from a body of men, the majority of whom hold their positions by dishonest means, by wholesale bribery

and fraud. The rank and file of the party, which that Legislature claims to represent, does not approve of its actions. The rank and file of all parties are honest and fair minded, beyond the lines of partisan prejudice. Therefore allow me, as my last official utterance to you, to call up every Allianceman in North Carolina, and to appeal to every fair-minded, honest man out of the organization, to use every honorable effort of talent and means and influence to elect a Legislature to not only wipe out this disgrace from our statute books, but also to wipe the force-bill election law from our statute books, which makes it possible for a corrupt machine in a party to defeat the will of the majority of the people. If our government stands, and we retain our liberties, the will of the majority must triumph over the dictations of a dangerous, autocratic, domineering and irresponsible minority among us. This must be done to keep pure even our churches, and to prevent the livery of heaven from being used as a cloak for the agency of Satan. This must be done before the Alliance can proceed with its great original purpose, to elevate mankind mentally, socially, morally and financially.

The aims of the Alliance are high, and its purposes are noble, but justice must reign under an honest government controlled by the will of a majority, to make its noble mission possible. To this immediate work I commend and urge you, and to your assistance should come all honest men from everywhere.

On motion of Bro. T. T. Speight the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the address of President Butler be published in every reform paper in the State.

On motion of Bro. A. D. K. Wallace the following resolution in regard to the address was adopted:

Resolved, That the further publication of the President's address is left in the hands of the Executive Committee, with a desire expressed by this body that it be published in pamphlet form and that it be disseminated as widely as possible.

On motion of Bro. Moye, a committee of seven was appointed by President Butler to whom all reports of officers should be referred. Bro. John Graham chairman of committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was read and referred to Committee on Reports, and committee's recommendation was adopted as follows:

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

Your committee would recommend that the State organ shall be required to carry out the objects and aims of the Farmers' Alliance as interpreted by the State Alliance when in session, and when not in session by its Executive Committee.

We have examined the Secretary-Treasurer's books and find them correct. We have examined the Business Agency as well as we could and find things conducted in a business-like manner. The Trustee has been too unwell to make a report to us. We commend the reports of these officers to your consideration. The Executive Committee cannot examine into the financial condition of the Business Agency in as complete a manner as should be done, we therefore recommend that you establish the office of Auditor, who shall examine the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, the State Business Agent and the Trustee of the Business Agency Fund, and make a report to you.

On account of the great falling off in membership your finances are not in good condition, the amount not being enough to pay current expenses.

S. B. ALEXANDER, Chm'n.

Committee present: { J. S. JOHNSTON,
J. M. MEWBOORNE.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer was then read and referred to Committee on Reports, and recommendations of committee adopted as follows:

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

Since our annual meeting one year ago in this place, the Alliance has been through the mills. The grinding though has put the order on a more solid foundation. The efforts made against it both out and in the order came near destroying it, but with pleasure I say to you that it has come out of the mills with only a small amount of husks or bran. The principles which the organization has taught, and for which it has contended, are growing stronger day by day under persecution, until the whole country is discussing them, and it seems possible that the very demands which we have made may be discussed in the halls of Congress, and possibly that some of them be made into laws at no distant day. Our enemies say the Order is destroyed and will not hold together much longer—they only wish this to be true—but thank God, you and I know it is not true, our brethren everywhere know it is not, and the enemy knows it also. The principles for which the Alliance is contending will live—the truths which embody these principles will live, and the Order

itself will live when our defamers are known no more. But we must not forget our duties. A certain amount of work for the advancement of the organization devolves on each one of us, and no one should dare to shun it. This work means freedom from plutocracy's rule—freedom of speech, and the right to share with our family the fruits of our labor. No one can estimate the value already accomplished through our Order, nor what it will do in the future. It affords me great pleasure to say to you that there is a progressive movement all along the line. Many who have listened to the reports, which have been sent broadcast over our State, about the squandering of your funds since we met one year ago, have learned for what cause these falsehoods were started, and are coming back to the fold. From the reports received of late, we have never had more enthusiastic and harmonious meetings. Never have the people been more anxious to have our principles discussed, and gather in larger crowds to hear these discussions, than for the past three months. But, brethren, many are kept out of the Order by the hand of poverty—unable to pay their dues, or keep them paid, they yet hold to the principles, though not members. I believe that if it was not for the poverty in the country our Order would be stronger numerically than it has ever been. Twelve Sub-Alliances have surrendered their charters the past year, three new charters have been sent out, and one surrendered charter returned to the old members. For the want of funds, no lecturing has been done since May, 1892, except through the Business Agency in its work (which has been done since January, 1893), or where the brethren have paid the expenses of the speakers. From the many reports circulated about the demise of the Order last fall, many Subs have been induced to withhold their reports and dues, but there seems to be a general revival on that line, and quite a number who had held off waiting for the Alliance to burst have re-organized and gone to work in earnest, while others are in progress of re-organization.

The Plan of Relief for the Alliance that was inaugurated at the last State meeting, has done much good to many of our brethren, though the failure to pay in full for all losses shows that under the present system it cannot be successful. I received for this fund to August 5, \$1,242.43. Up to May 6, 1893, I paid out \$720.74 in full for losses and expenses as per relief plan. So many applications came in soon after that date, and the applications for losses so far exceeding the amount on hand, I did not (could not without discriminating) pay any until the meeting of the Executive Committee in May, when they directed me to pay out the fund pro rata according to losses. The amount paid out was \$148.70, and the losses amounted to \$1,380. Hoping that funds could be realized to tide over the losses till this meeting, I sent out a circular with regular quarterly blanks to sub-secretaries asking the brethren for assistance to meet these losses if possible. Only a small amount was received. Applica-

cations continuing to come in for larger amounts than the fund brought in, I did not pay any of it out but awaited the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 2d of August for instructions. They directed me to lay the matter before you. I have now on hand \$372.90, and applications for losses to August 5 for \$1,684.50. How shall I pay out this fund? I would suggest that the constitution be changed in this particular; that the fund go to the needy ones, or that the dues of this fund collected in the State treasury for each quarter be used to pay losses that occur only for that quarter in full, if possible, if not, then pro rata.

The following is my report of receipts and disbursements of State funds:

RECEIPTS.

Fees and dues September 30, 1892.....	\$1,100 70
Fees and dues December 31, 1892.....	410 60
Fees and dues March 31, 1893	1,099 65
Fees and dues June 30, 1893	792 77
From all other sources.....	2,802 83
	\$6,206 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Lecturing prior to June, 1892.....	\$ 50 00
President's salary.....	150 00
President's expenses prior to August, 1892	113 75
W. A. Graham, salary and postage to February, 1893.....	757 58
Executive Committee's expenses four meetings.....	263 28
Secretary-Treasurer's salary from July 1, 1892	1,270 00
Clerk hire prior to State meeting.....	25 00
Clerk hire since State meeting	48 90
Stamp account	189 79
Office rent, wood, coal, etc	201 19
Printing, stationery, etc	528 53
Officers and delegates to State meeting.....	2,041 75
Money returned to delegates and others.....	128 05
	\$5,767 82

Balance on hand.....	\$ 438 73
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Respectfully submitted,

W. S. BARNES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Business Agent's report was next in order, and being read was referred to Committee on Reports, and upon recommendation was adopted as follows:

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

Since our last annual meeting our Order has passed through a severe struggle for life, and had not the Almighty been on the side of justice and right your charter would have been repealed, your fund placed in the hand of a receiver, and I fear much of it would have been squandered, as many contributors were able to contribute only a small amount—many less than one dollar. I am truly thankful that to-day we are standing nearer as a unit by our grand and noble principles of the Alliance than ever before.

This has been a hard year on the farming class of this State; with the prices of the leading staple crops selling for about the cost of their production, and in some cases less, their inability to get cash to make their present crop, they have had to depend on getting much on time from their local merchants. Owing to the scarcity of money, the Executive Committee thought it wise to suspend the thirty-day clause for selling to bonded agents till they could collect and pay up their accounts.

There are two important conditions that the Agency thinks would be a great blessing to our Order: First, that we do all we can to arrive at a cash system just as soon as possible; and, second, that we get our brethren to raise improved stock and grow more clover and grass. I have been unable to fill all orders for Poland China pigs at ten dollars per pair eight weeks old.

We have made an effort to get clothing and shoes at wholesale prices for our brethren ever since we have been in the office, and not until last December have we been able to accomplish it. I went to Philadelphia last December to meet a representative of the Postal Shoe Company, D. D. Gile, secretary and treasurer, and there made a contract with that firm to supply our Order with shoes. It was too late for fall trade, consequently we have sold only 1,600 or 1,800 pairs. I am looking for a large trade this fall. We also have a contract with the Alliance Clothing House, Boston, Massachusetts, that I think will be greatly to our advantage to use. I feel that I can commend both of them to our brethren.

Notwithstanding the derangement of business incident upon a heated Presidential election, the attacks on our Order, the scarcity of money, our brethren have used the Agency very largely this year. Our purchases for our brethren have been larger than in any other year, except one. There are some very encouraging facts you will notice by comparing the purchases made by the brethren through this office. Last year we bought nearly 1,000 bushels of meal more than this, and nearly 1,000 bushels of

corn more in 1891 than this year. We ordered the exact number of barrels of sugar (1335), and buggies (40) this year as last. Our gross amount of purchases for this year is \$362,618.27. I have sent out the following letter to manufacturers and wholesale dealers whose names appear in the North Carolina Bulletin as manufacturers and dealers in fertilizers. I have received but few replies, and have not made any contract for next year's supply of fertilizers. I would recommend the same terms to Business Agents delivering guano—one-half of what the State Alliance gets, that is, twenty-five cents per ton.

I would recommend that section 17, article 13, be stricken out and the following be adopted:

1. The Business Agent shall conduct the business of his office under the supervision and direction of the Executive Committee.

2. Upon the recommendation of the State Business Agent the Executive Committee may direct that no goods shall be sold without the cash accompanying the order.

3. He shall keep a record of each transaction in a book furnished for the purpose, showing articles purchased or sold, price paid or received for them individually and in gross amount.

4. Persons who are eligible shall be allowed all the benefits of our trade arrangements by paying the regular fee for entrance and annual dues, and they may be made honorary members having all the benefits and advantages of the Alliance, except they shall not participate in its private meetings. This recommendation was made especially for those whose church regulations preclude them from joining secret societies.

5. The State Business Agent shall be allowed to sell to those outside of the Alliance, at an advance over Alliancemen, and pay the same taxes to the State that others doing the same business pay.

A proposition has been made from a Baltimore hatter to manufacture expressly for our Order two or three grades of hats from the best material, and will be given to us at the very lowest wholesale prices. By this means, in this one article alone our brethren would always secure the best of goods at lowest prices and thousands of dollars could be saved to them annually. I recommend that a committee be appointed to select the style of hats and that we have samples of the three grades manufactured and to be laid before your Executive Committee at its next meeting.

I also recommend, that three or more grades of goods for clothing be selected and manufactured expressly for the use of our brethren, and that the goods be made into clothes by the employment of our brethren in the manufacture. This would also save a great deal in the purchase of clothing and help a great many of our people who know how to use the needle.

I herewith submit a partial list of articles of merchandise ordered by me during the past year for the brethren:

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS STATE ALLIANCE. 19

PARTIAL LIST OF ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE ORDERED BY W. H. WORTH, STATE BUSINESS AGENT N. C. FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE, FROM AUGUST 1, 1892, TO AUGUST 1, 1893.

Pounds.		Matches	
Bacon	70,300	Lye	41
Lard	111,067	Axle grease	106
Ship-stuff	135,800	Soap	29
Barbed wire	47,550	Starch	98
Rice	8,500		117
Pepper and spice	4,110	Tons	
Candy	6,685	Bone meal	59
Tobacco	3,680	Plaster	318
Binder twine	1,610	Cotton-seed meal	85
Hay	3,000	Alliance guano	10,695
Barrels.		Sundries.	
Flour	1,762	Fruit jars (doz.)	205
Sugar	1,335	Sets of harness	39
Molasses	143	Iron safes	3
Pork	46	Cane and cider mills	6
Fish	79	Farm bells	80
Lime	24	Plows	196
Oil	128	Ties (bundles)	63
Potatoes	166	Pairs shoes	1,545
Bushels.		Cotton planters	6
Meal	235	Buggies	40
Peas	228	Wagons	30
Corn	77	Stoves	97
Wheat	351	Sewing machines	333
Rye	85	Cotton bagging (lbs.)	1,350
Oats	663	Feed cutters	53
Clover	204	Mowers	5
Grass seed	352	Rakes	3
Bags.		Castings	6,513
Coffee	381	Grape baskets	29,600
Salt	844	Organs	9
Cases.		Road carts	29
Soda	80	Kegs.	
Crackers	61	Soda	221
Cheese	129	Nails	169
		Horse shoes	27
		Horse-shoe nails (lbs.)	275

Sundry Articles.

Clothing, furniture, knives and forks, shoe-blackening, canned oysters, blue-stone, raisins, extracts, paper bags and twine, snuff, scales, plow-lines, hoes, shovels, forks, coal grates, tobacco flues, plow bolts, roofing, guns, canned fruits, medicines, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WORTH,
State Business Agent.

362.61827

Report of Trustee was presented by Bro. W. A. Graham, Jr., was read and referred to Committee on Reports, and adopted as follows :

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

As is known to you, the Legislature at its last session attempted to repeal the charter of your body, basing the attempt on two grounds—

1. That the members of the Alliance were individually liable for its obligations. This was a reflection on the attorney who drew the charter for the Alliance, Hon. P. D. Walker, of Charlotte, one of the purest and most learned lawyers in the State, and exhibited an ignorance of primary principles of law which would cause the Supreme Court to reject any applicant for license.

2. That the Business Agency fund was about to be used for political purposes. This was a great outrage upon the Trustee to be advertised throughout the country as unworthy of the trust confided to him, and was as base as it was false. He has quarterly accounted to the Executive Committee and annually to your body for every dollar, and the outrage upon a humble citizen by the law-making power of the State is without a parallel in the history of the State. The attempt to repeal was abandoned but some amendments were passed. Such proceedings are unique in our State, and would never have been attempted upon any class save the farmer whom it was hoped and expected could be divided and kept apart so as to prevent their resenting the outrage. That the existence of the Order should be made to depend upon the conduct of an officer was never known in law before, either ancient or modern. Why not punish the officer for violation of the law? We suppose the power to violate contracts that is claimed under the right to repeal or amend charters would have given them power to declare him guilty of manslaughter or even murder in the first degree for non-compliance with the law.

The amendments offered by the officers of the Alliance covered all the ground necessary to accomplish the objects professed to be sought, and the refusal to accept them shows the whole affair was one of sinister motives which the promoters lacked the manliness to openly acknowledge, namely, the injury or destruction of the Alliance. When the officers of the Alliance appeared before the Legislature committee no one appeared to answer them or advocate the measure.

After the passage of the act I, as directed by the law, have endeavored to honestly discharge the duties imposed, and return to each one applying the amount due him, at the same time remembering that I was Trustee to whom the fund was committed, and it was equally my duty to see that only those allowed by the law should be paid. This has taken cautious work. Notes with no evidence they were ever paid have been pre-

sented. Notes which were paid to secretaries and the money never sent to Trustee, and some have sent both note and certificate endeavoring to draw a double portion.

So far I think no one not entitled to receive has been paid. I append a list of those who have been paid arranged by counties. Whole amount paid, \$1,002.34 to August 1, 1893.

I submit a copy of statement furnished each person withdrawing contribution. Amount paid each contributor, ninety-two cents on dollar of face value.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE,
BUSINESS AGENCY FUND.

MACPELAH, N. C.,....., 1893.

Mr.....

DEAR SIR: I enclose you herein cents,
P. O. money order, registered letter in payment of certificate No.
\$.....

The contributions to the fund have been \$35,000.00

The losses paid by order of Executive Committee are 2,732.10

Present amount \$32,267.90

Your proportion, ... cents.

Less cash, P. O. money order, registered letter, ... cents.

Less postage, ... cents.

Amount due you, ... cents.

Respectfully, W. A. GRAHAM,
Trustee.

In furtherance of the act of the Legislature, and for the protection of the Trustee, after consultation of my attorney with the Attorney General, it has been decided that the following rules shall be observed by those who wish to withdraw any sums they may have contributed to said Fund, viz:

1. No certificate will be considered as presented for payment until received by the Trustee.
2. No transfer of certificate will be recognized; the law allows only contributors to withdraw.
3. Every contributor presenting a certificate for payment must write his name on back of said certificate.
4. Each certificate will be paid as a unit, in order that the number of the postoffice money order or registered letter by which it is paid can be placed on it in cancellation and marked opposite on the books.
5. Any one sending certificate for others must send power of attorney in due form, as required by law in other cases.

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6. Any one sending a certificate of a deceased person must send with the certificate a certificate of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which he qualified as administrator or executor that he is the duly qualified executor or administrator of said deceased person.

7. All affidavits before Justices of the Peace must be accompanied by the certificate of the Clerk of the Superior Court as to said Justice being duly qualified and acting as such, as required in other cases.

8. That where any contributor or holder of a certificate is now or has been a Business Agent for his Sub-Alliance, or for his County Alliance, and is indebted to the State Business Agency, or to the Trustee of the State Business Agency Fund, then said Trustee will hold whatever sum said person may have contributed as an offset to said indebtedness to said Business Agency Fund.

9. That expense for postage concerning a certificate shall be deducted from the amount found due on such certificate.

I think it my duty to state that in my interviews with the Attorney General, Hon. F. I. Osborne, he always met me not as the prosecutor of the Alliance, but as an impartial officer of the State. He not only decided upon such questions as I presented, but of his own volition suggested others involved in the case so that the whole question might be settled at the start. This has been of great advantage to your Trustee. The law does not compel the Attorney General to pass upon questions unless brought before him in due course of law. The fact that the Attorney General has waived this right and given decision simply on request of Trustee entitles him to the thanks and commendation of the Alliance.

BUSINESS AGENCY FUND.

Amount contributed	\$35,000.00
Losses as reported to Executive Committee.....	2,782.10
Refunded under act of Legislature.....	1,002.34
	\$ 3,784.44
Present amount.....	\$31,265.56

CONTENTS.

31,750 N. C. four per cent. bonds cost.....	\$30,708.68
Call loan	150.00
Cash	406.88
	\$31,265.56

LOSSES AS REPORTED.

Cotton bagging.....	\$ 861.90
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Accounts of State Business Agent.....	650.20
Loan to State Alliance.....	1,220.00
	\$ 2,732.10

I have held amount received from interest on fund as invested, but have not paid amounts above Trustee's salary on the loan, as this is the only money I could use if at any time taken into court. I hope by January 1 to commence repayment, and if Agency does well will be able to pay back the \$1,220 during the year, or that my successor can. The earnings of the Agency now go to Trustee, and not to Executive Committee. The Legislature allowed the Trustee only sixty days to get ready for payment. There was no way to collect this amount, and I had to report it a loss.

AMENDMENTS.

I suggest the following amendments to the Business Agency Fund article of the constitution, the sections to be numbered as they "fit in."

1. When any transfer is made, the person transferring shall write upon the back of the certificate, "For value received I hereby transfer this certificate to A. B." The person to whom transferred shall attach to it the certificate of the Secretary of the Alliance to which he belongs, that he is a member in good and regular standing. He shall forward this to the Secretary of the State Alliance, who shall note the transfer on his list of contributors to the fund, and issue a new certificate of the same number to the person to whom transferred.

2. When a contributor shall die, leaving a widow, and there is no administration upon his estate, upon application of such widow, accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of the Alliance to which the deceased belonged that she is such widow, and surrender of certificate of contribution, the Trustee is authorized to pay such widow the value of said certificate.

3. It being the intention of those contributing to the re-imbursement of the Fund in place of those withdrawing their contributions and not to increase the amount paid withdrawers, the Trustee is directed to keep a separate account of all such moneys, to be known as the "New Series," and the Secretary in issuing certificates to such contributors shall stamp on the face "New Series," and shall begin the numbering of each class of such certificates with No. 1.

I hope the committee will revise and perfect these amendments, if adopted, so that they will accomplish the object sought. I have not the strength to do this.

Fraternally,

W. A. GRAHAM,
Trustee.

Report of Lecturer deferred till Wednesday by request.

The following committees were appointed by the President:

On Publication of Reports—John Graham, chairman; A. J. Moye, C. Thompson, W. E. Bowers, John A. Sims, J. J. Long and W. W. Drew.

On Demands and Resolutions—Dr. J. E. Person, chairman; P. J. Leonard, A. D. K. Wallace, Dr. A. J. Dalby, J. M. Mewboorne, F. Ashton, G. W. McCracken, W. C. Connell, J. S. Mitchell, E. A. Conrad, Rev. Colin Shaw, G. L. Hardison, W. W. Teague and M. Oliver.

On Business Agency—Dr. A. J. Dalby, chairman; D. W. Lindsay, J. J. Long, Rev. H. W. Norris, H. L. Johnson, S. A. Earnhardt, L. E. Newsum, John Brady, J. H. Parker and R. H. Lane.

On Constitution and By-Laws—E. L. Franks, chairman; A. A. Maynard, J. S. Johnston, O. F. Herring, T. L. Vail, Dr. J. A. Harris, B. V. Idol, Rev. Colon Shaw, W. T. Merrill, Prof. N. C. English, W. H. Oerhaldt, J. A. Davis, G. R. Marshborne and C. T. Flowers.

On Districting State—Dr. C. Thompson and Rev. J. T. B. Hoover.

Miscellaneous Committee—W. M. Bateman, chairman; W. D. Wall, T. L. Green, J. G. King, G. R. Marshborne, W. E. Harris, J. W. Aldridge, Walter Keith, G. J. Freeman, E. G. Johnson, J. A. Cauble, J. T. Wilson, T. L. Jones, D. A. Gill, E. G. Johnson and S. C. Kerley.

On Education—N. C. English, chairman; T. J. Oldham, C. M. Holcomb, P. M. Pierson, J. H. Parker, W. B. Felton, Robert Williams, W. J. Williams, J. W. Bason, Dr. D. Reid Parker, J. C. Curry and W. G. King.

On motion of Bro. T. Ivey, the manager of Progressive Farmer, State organ, was requested to make a report.

A motion for the Alliance to adjourn to meet at 9.30 o'clock Wednesday morning was carried.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1892.

The Alliance was opened promptly at 9.30 o'clock by President Butler. Proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Delegates from Perquimans, Pasquotank and Chowan presented credentials and were seated.

Chair called for resolutions.

Resolution No. 1, by F. Ashton, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 2, by A. J. Moye, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 3, by A. D. K. Wallace, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4, by Colon Shaw, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 5, by M. A. Wood, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6, by J. A. Davis, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 7, by J. A. Davis, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 8, by J. A. Davis, referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Resolution No. 9, by N. M. Culbreth, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10, by G. W. Lindsay, referred to Committee on Business Agency.

Resolution No. 11, by L. L. Conrad, referred to Committee on Relief Fund.

Resolution No. 12, by F. Ashton, referred to Committee on Insurance.

The President appointed Committee on Insurance and Relief. F. Ashton, chairman of committee.

Resolution No. 13, by E. G. Johnson, referred to Committee on Relief and Insurance.

Resolution No. 14, by R. H. Lane, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 15, by A. A. Maynard, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 16, by J. W. Denmark, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 17, by L. T. Wilson, referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Resolution No. 18, by John Graham, referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 19, by S. A. Ernhart, referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Resolution No. 20, by J. E. Person, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 21, by O. F. Herring, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 22, by Frank Dail, referred to Committee on Relief and Insurance.

Resolution No. 23, by E. L. Frank, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Bro. J. W. Denmark, manager of Progressive Farmer, made a verbal report, as requested by the body yesterday, which was referred to Committee on Publication of Reports.

Bro. T. T. Speight made a ringing speech in advocacy of the Progressive Farmer, and stated why it was the duty of every member of the Order to subscribe for the Alliance organ and to work in every way possible to encourage and sustain it.

The Judiciary Committee, through one of its members, Bro. N. M. Culbreth (the chairman not being present), reported that no business had come before that committee for the past year.

The State Lecturer then made his report, which was referred to the Committee on Publication and adopted as follows:

To the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

Lack of funds for the use of this department, in consequence of recent amendments to our charter, has made it impossible for me to take the field as Lecturer. But, as representing the Business Agency, by direction of the Executive Committee, I have addressed the public on some seventy occasions, in twenty-four counties, since the 13th of April, 1893. Brother J. T. B. Hoover has represented the Agency in a number of other counties, and has done noble work in upbuilding the Order. The brethren everywhere have treated us both with unbounded kindness and rendered us material assistance in the work.

In the face of all the Order has had to contend against, it is now rapidly improving both in spirit and in numbers. Although sensible men of whatever party affiliation see and know that the charge so industriously repeated by our enemies, that "the Alliance left its first principles and became partisan," is utterly unfounded in fact, yet the charge continues to be made, and it will continue to be made by any and every political party in turn on losing the support of a majority of Alliamcemen. If the Order were partisan, however, it would not be terrible in the eyes of partisans, and the charge of partisanship would cease. It has never been brought by a party benefited by the support of the majority of the Order. It is only when the party ox is gored, through "lack of confidence," by our non-partisan bull that the ox bellows out partisanship. If the bull gored some other ox and helped this one, in the eye of this ox such action would be thoroughly non-partisan.

The principles of the Alliance, as I understand and teach them, are the same to-day as in the beginning. Its first declaration of purposes was, "To labor to educate the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit." The mission of the Order is to educate, because all individual and national evils originate in ignorance; to educate "in the science of economical government," which is politics, because the evils we complain of are political, fastened upon us by political action grounded in political ignorance, and to be gotten rid of only by political action based upon political wisdom; to educate "in a strictly non partisan spirit," because political teaching and study in a partisan spirit tends blindly to secure the supremacy of a party regardless of the effect upon political truth and the popular welfare. And this exhibition of party spirit is equally ruinous under whatever name. It is the true Alliamceman's purpose to serve the ends of no political party, whether Democratic, Republican or People's, but to made every political party serve the interests of every legitimate industry; and this can be done only as we educate men to be wise and patriotic rather than partisan; to look upon all parties as faithless unless forced, and to be rendered faithful and servants at all only under the constant eye of a master ready to punish.

Along the line of such education we have done much, and bitter experience of progressive ruin keeps ceaseless school among the blind devotees of all parties. The increasing burden of oppression is the best eye-opener. The most irresistible of all teachers, the one seen and heard by the weaker in every avocation, is hard times, the God of Liberty's loudest appeal to men to be free. The people are more nearly non-partisan to-day than ever before.

From the beginning the Alliance has been a political organization and, if true to its first principles, it will always continue to be. There could be no excuse for its existence otherwise. But it was not partisan in the beginning, nor is it partisan now. If it were said to be partisan in 1892, for as good reason it was partisan in 1888 and in 1890, in which years the charge of partisanship was not made. It endeavors to teach, but in no other way does it interfere with one's political notions. It desires unity as essential, but it prefers charity in all things as being the only method of securing the unity desired. All teaching is done in love, and to fulfill our mission we must individually exercise this blessed spirit not only toward the agricultural classes, but toward all classes who suffer with us a common oppression.

C. THOMPSON.

Greensboro, August 8, 1893

Lecturer.

Committee on Publication for State Press was appointed by the President as follows:

J. L. Ramsey, J. B. Loyd, J. F. Click, J. Y. Hamrick and H. E. King.

Resolution No. 24, by W. D. Wall, referred to Committee on Business Agency.

Resolution No. 25, by G. J. Freeman, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of Bro. Moye, of Pitt, resolution No. 24 was taken from calendar, discussed and laid on table.

On motion, the Alliance adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Butler convened the Alliance promptly at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Resolution No. 5 was reported by committee, with recommendation that it do pass.

Action deferred until Bro. Wood, the originator, could be present. Placed on the calendar.

Resolution No. 3, by A. D. K. Wallace, of Rutherford county, was taken up.

The committee recommend its passage. Adopted, and is as follows :

WHEREAS, The present election laws of North Carolina are so framed as to allow a criminal perversion of the will of the people; and whereas, the purity of the ballot is necessary for the perpetuation of our liberties; therefore

Resolved, That in our elections we must have a free ballot and a fair count. We denounce all acts, by whatever party done are attempted, to reverse or thwart the will of the sovereign people of this State, and demand of the next Legislature a law which will guarantee a fair election. We call upon the press and good men everywhere to join us in this demand.

Resolution No. 4, by J. E. Person, of Wayne, was read, with substitute of committee.

The substitute was adopted as follows :

WHEREAS, The National Economist is no longer the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, by order of its Executive Committee; therefore

Resolved, That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance no longer recognizes its utterances as official utterances of the Farmers' Alliance.

Committee report on resolution 9, by N. M. Culbreth, favorably, as corrected by them, and was adopted by the body as follows :

Resolved, That the thanks of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance be tendered to Hon. F. I. Osborne, Attorney General of North Carolina, for his courteous services to Brother W. A. Graham, Trustee of the Business Agency Fund.

Resolution No. 1 laid on the table.

Committee on Business Agency recommend that the recommendations of the State Business Agent in his report be adopted.

The report was adopted, and is as follows :

First. I would recommend the same terms to Business Agents delivering guano—one-half of what the State Alliance gets, that is, twenty-five cents per ton.

Second. I would recommend that section 17, article 13, be stricken out and the following be adopted :

1. The Business Agent shall conduct the business of his office under the supervision and direction of the Executive Committee.

2. Upon the recommendation of the State Business Agent the Executive Committee may direct that no goods shall be sold without the cash accompanying the order.

3. He shall keep a record of each transaction in a book furnished for the purpose, showing articles purchased or sold, price paid or received for them individually and in gross amount.

4. Persons who are eligible shall be allowed all the benefits of our trade arrangements by paying the regular fee for entrance and annual dues, and they may be made honorary members having all the benefits and advantages of the Alliance, except they shall not participate in its private meetings. This recommendation was made especially for those whose church regulations preclude them from joining secret societies.

5. The State Business Agent shall be allowed to sell to those outside of the Alliance, at an advance over Alliancemen, and pay the same taxes to the State that others doing the same business pay.

Resolution No. 8. Recommendation by committee that it do not pass.

Bro. J. A. Davis asked of the body to permit him to withdraw it. Granted.

Resolution No. 19, by S. A. Ernhardt, was adopted, and is as follows :

Resolved, That this Alliance endorse the action of the President of the State Alliance in his instructions to the various Alliances of the State in regard to the restoration of delinquent members upon payment of one quarter's dues.

Resolution No. 17, by J. T. Wilson, of Stokes county, upon recommendation of committee, the State Alliance endorses its action. The resolution is as follows :

Resolved by Stokes County Farmers' Alliance, That we appropriate twenty-five dollars out of county funds to replace money that may be drawn out of our State Business Agency Fund by individual shareholders living in Stokes county.

Resolved further, That we will contribute more if necessary to sustain the Agency.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in the State Alliance.

Report of Committee on Districting State received, and referred for further action to a joint committee composed of Committee on Constitution and By-laws and Committee on Districting State.

Committee report resolution No. 2, and recommend that it pass.

On motion, resolution referred back to committee for further action.

Committee report on resolution No. 15, and recommend that it do not pass. Recommendation of committee adopted.

Resolution of J. E. Person, of Wayne, No. 20, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this and each succeeding State Alliance elect a Steward who shall perform the functions of Assistant Lecturer.

Resolution No. 25 laid on the table.

Resolution No. 6 reported by committee without prejudice. Laid on the table.

On motion, all speeches were limited to five minutes.

Resolutions called for.

Resolution No. 26, by R. A. Williams, referred to Committee on Demands and Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27, by R. A. Williams, referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Resolution No. 28, by L. E. Newsom, referred to Miscellaneous Committee.

Resolution No. 29, by J. A. Cauble, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 7, by permission, was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 30, by A. D. K. Wallace, referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion, the Alliance adjourned until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Alliance convened according to adjournment by the President.

Report of Miscellaneous Committee :

Resolution No. 27 laid on the table.

Resolution No. 30, by A. D. K. Wallace, adopted, and is as follows :

Resolved, That we urge our brethren throughout the State to provide for the social features of our Order in such way that the mothers, wives and daughters may become more interested in our work.

Resolution No. 28, by L. E. Newsom, of Wilson, adopted, and is as follows :

WHEREAS, The Polk Memorial Association has so far fell short of success in their noble purpose; and whereas we believe that our Alliance brethren are willing and anxious to aid them in their efforts; therefore be it

Resolved, by the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, That April 28, 1894, be set apart as Polk Memorial Day, and that each Sub-Alliance in the State be requested to meet on that day for the purpose of raising and collecting funds for this purpose. Exercises to be conducted in such a manner as shall suit the pleasure and convenience of each Alliance.

Resolved further, That after the success of this object is assured, the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union be petitioned to meet in annual session in the city of Raleigh and take part either in laying the corner-stone of said monument or unveiling the same.

On motion, a collection for the Polk Memorial Fund was taken up. \$35.90 was paid in to the President in cash and \$2.50 pledged for this fund.

Resolution No. 23, by E. L. Franks, was adopted as follows :

Resolved, That a question-box be established in every Sub-Alliance for the benefit of educating members on the great questions that are being discussed at this time.

Resolution No. 31, by A. J. Moye, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 32, by W. E. Murphy, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolution No. 33, by G. L. Hardison, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, 9 A. M. Thursday was set apart for the election of officers.

On motion, the Alliance adjourned until 9 A. M. Thursday.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, August 10, 1893.

The Alliance was called to order at 9 A. M. by President Butler. Minutes of Wednesday read and approved.

On motion, special order was postponed.

Resolution No. 33, by J. E. Person and William Connell. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported that No. 29 referred to same subject.

Both were considered by the body, and tabled by vote of forty to twenty-nine.

Resolution No. 34, by W. G. King, was read, and on motion was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the State Alliance, now in session at Greensboro, N. C., tender to Maj. W. A. Graham, Trustee of the Business Agency Fund, and his family, its sympathy in the sore affliction which he has suffered, and express its heartfelt regrets on account of his inability to attend the meeting. With profound gratitude to God for the improved condition of his health, we earnestly pray and confidently hope that he will be speedily restored to perfect health.

The following communication was read by Bro. J. W. Denmark in a very impressive manner:

As a token of appreciation of our much-loved and respected President of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, the ladies of Riverdale Sub-Alliance, No. 1303, request the publication of the following lines as composed by—THE COMPOSER.

"MARY ANN."

Sung to tune of "Baby Mine."

1. At a meeting of the bosses,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 After counting up their losses,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 They resolved you were to blame,
 As you'd spoiled their little game,
 So they forthwith called your name
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann."
2. Oh! they dread your watchful eye,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 And would down you with the cry
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 Yet they walk on tariff pegs,
 Answer argument with eggs,
 And of envy drink the dregs,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann."
3. See old enemies shake hands,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 They were forced to change their plans,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann";
 They have left the tariff tree,
 And are in the gold bug sea
 Breathing curses upon thee,
 "Mary Ann," "Mary Ann."

—By S. H. B.

 Repeat last two lines of each verse.

Resolution No. 35, by Cyrus Thompson, was taken from the calendar, and adopted unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance has never had nor shall have the power to apply the fund now in the hand of the Trustee of the Business Agency to any other purpose but to the payment of losses in accordance with the original intention in the establishment of the fund and in compliance with the charter passed by the last Legislature; but that this resolution shall not prevent the deposit of bonds to secure over-drafts of the Business Agent.

Resolution No. 36, by J. B. Loyd, was adopted unanimously as follows :

Resolved, That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance hereby endorse the platform adopted by the National Alliance at its meeting held in Memphis, Tennessee, in November, 1892.

Communication from Bro. J. S. Johnston was read by Bro. N. M. Culbreth.

Communication from Bro. S. B. Alexander, tendering his resignation as chairman of the Executive Committee, was read, and is as follows :

To the President North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Under existing conditions, I tender my resignation as chairman of your Executive Committee. I sincerely regret that I feel compelled to do this.

Fraternally,

S. B. ALEXANDER.

The resignation of Capt. S. B. Alexander was accepted, and the following resolution (No. 37) was introduced by Bro. John Graham and adopted :

WHEREAS, The Hon. S. B. Alexander has tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance; and, whereas, Brother J. S. Johnston declines to serve longer on the same committee, his term expiring at this meeting; now, be it resolved by the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance

1. That the thanks of this body be tendered those brethren for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of their office.

2. That this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy of the same be furnished our State papers for publication.

Special order for election of officers was called, and the following officers were elected :

President	J. M. Mewboorne.
Vice-President	J. S. Bridgers.
Secretary-Treasurer	W. S. Barnes.
Lecturer	Dr. Cyrus Thompson.
Steward, or Ass't Lecturer	Rev. J. T. B. Hoover.

Chaplain Rev. T. T. Speight.

Doorkeeper George T. Lane.

Assistant Doorkeeper H. E. King.

Sergeant-at-Arms John R. Hancock.

Bro. J. M. Mewboorne sent in his resignation as member of Executive Committee, having been elected President. Accepted.

Executive Committee { Marion Butler,
J. J. Long,
A. F. Hileman.

Business Agent W. H. Worth.

Trustee B. A. Fund Maj. W. A. Graham.

Resolution No. 38, by J. B. Loyd, was adopted, and was as follows:

Resolved, That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance tender their sincere thanks to our retiring President, Marion Butler, for the faithful, efficient, able and wise manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties that have devolved upon him.

Resolved further, That we express our thanks and appreciation of the efforts of our other retiring officers for the faithful services they have rendered.

Resolution No. 39, by W. W. Teague, referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion, the body adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance convened promptly, with President Butler in the chair.

Special order for election of officers continued. Election of delegates to National Alliance as follows:

M. L. Wood and J. H. Sherrill, delegates.

John Brady and Cyrus Thompson, alternates.

Resolution No. 26, by R. A. Williams, was taken from the calendar and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the State Alliance, in session assembled, return our thanks to the Editor and Business Manager of the Progressive Farmer, the organ of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, for the manly and open support of the Order, and for their generosity in according so much space to the interest of the Business Agency.

Resolved further, That in recognition of this valuable service, we request our brethren to subscribe for it and give it a more extensive circulation.

Resolution No. 5, by M. L. Wood, which had been on the table temporarily, was taken up and adopted, though Bro. Wood was yet confined to his room by sickness, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, Our able and wise Senator, Z. B. Vance, has recently indicated by letters that he will stand by the interests of the people on the silver question, regardless of party organization; therefore be it resolved

1. That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance tenders to him our thanks for the manly, courageous, consistent and honest stand he has taken on the silver question, and in view of his attitude on this question we present these resolutions to Senator Vance and the other Congressmen from this State as expressive of our feelings and sentiments on the financial situation of our common country.

2. That we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they do not vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, unless such legislation is enacted as shall guarantee the restoration of silver to the position it occupied prior to 1873, and in adjusting the monetary system of the country that they give due and careful consideration to the demands of the Alliance upon finance, and under no circumstances to permit a system to be established that shall not recognize land and the staple crops as prime and basic security for money.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded immediately to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be published in the reform papers of North Carolina.

Resolution No. 40, by C. Thompson, adopted, and is as follows:

Resolved, That this State Alliance hereby endorses the action of the Executive Committee in notifying the various County Alliances to pro-

vide for the payment of their delegates to this meeting, and that we request the County Alliances to make payment of the same, this Alliance finding its funds insufficient on account of recent amendments to the charter.

Resolution No. 39, by W. Teague, reported by Committee and a substitute offered.

On motion, the substitute was voted on by sections, section 2 being tabled, and section 1 adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this State Alliance do recommend to the Executive Committee that the salary of the Trustee of the Business Agency Fund should not exceed \$800.

Resolution No. 31, by A. J. Moye, was considered, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That article 1, section 5, of the Constitution be so amended as to allow the officers and members of standing committees to be considered active members of the County Alliance, and that they be allowed to vote on all questions coming before that body just as other members, if the County Alliance so elects.

Resolution No. 33, by J. E. Person and W. C. Connell, tabled.

Resolution No. 32, by W. E. Murphy, tabled.

Substitute offered by committee for resolutions No. 2 and 4 was adopted as follows:

In article 3, section 1, of Constitution, strike out provisos as to mechanics, and substitute, "Provided he be not a resident of a town of more than three thousand inhabitants, and under such other restrictions as each County Alliance may, for its own territory, deem wise."

Resolution No. 21, amended by committee, and amendment adopted as follows:

In article 1, section 9, seventh line after October, "But to suit the convenience of the State Lecturer, the time of the county meetings may be altered within the range of the first twenty days of the months named by the State President, Executive Committee, Secretary-Treasurer and the Lecturer, a majority concurring therein, in order to carry out the purposes in view in the division of the State into Lecture Districts."

The Committee on Districting the State made a report, which was adopted as follows :

The State shall be divided into eight Lecture Districts.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Martin and Bertie.

Second District—Carteret, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, Craven, Pamlico, Beaufort, Hyde, Dare, Tyrrell and Washington.

Third District—Greene, Wayne, Wilson, Nash, Franklin, Warren, Vance, Granville, Durham, Wake, Harnett and Johnston.

Fourth District—Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, New Hanover, Brunswick, Pender, Duplin and Sampson

Fifth District—Anson, Union, Stanly, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Orange and Alamance.

Sixth District—Alexander, Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, Davie and Yadkin.

Seventh District—Iredell, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland.

Eighth District—Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Graham, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Madison, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania.

Resolutions No. 11, 12, 13 and 22, in regard to Relief Plan, referred, on motion of Bro. Freeman, to State Executive Committee, Secretary-Treasurer, President and Lecturer for completion, and all other resolutions in regard to the matter.

Resolution No. 18, by John Graham, adopted, and is as follows :

WHEREAS, The Constitution of North Carolina limits the amount of taxes to be levied, and also directs the public schools to be run four months each year, and as the two provisions are incompatible; now be it

Resolved, That the next Legislature be petitioned to submit an amendment to the Constitution allowing a separate tax for public schools.

Resolution B, by W. S. Barnes, adopted as follows :

Resolved, That in article 2, section 5, line 8, the number 15 be changed to 30.

Resolution C, by C. Thompson, adopted as follows :

Resolved, That it be expressed as the sense of this body, that the Relief Fund of each quarter should be divided pro rata at the end of that quarter among the losses occurring therein.

A communication from Vice-President Long was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the Alliance adjourned until 8.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Alliance convened at 8.30 o'clock, President in the chair.

Resolution 41, by J. E. Person, adopted as follows :

WHEREAS, The last Legislature of North Carolina did attempt to take away our charter, and did so amend said charter as to cripple our business efforts ; therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider this legislation was hasty, uncalled for, and that it exhibited a spirit of prejudice unbecoming the dignity of representatives of the great State of North Carolina.

Resolution No. 43, by Rev. W. G. King, adopted as follows :

Be it resolved by the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, That its thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those of our State officers and others who used their best efforts to prevent adverse legislation towards our Order by the late Legislature.

Special hour for installation of officers having arrived, and the officers-elect being present, they were duly and with appropriate ceremonies installed (with exception of Bro. Bridgers, Vice-President, who was installed by proxy) and were assigned their positions by retiring President Bu'ler.

Resolution No. 44, by C. Thompson, was adopted as follows :

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to the officers of Guilford county for the use of the court house for the annual session of this body.

Resolution No. 45, by Marion Butler, was adopted as follows:

Resolved. That the figure 5 in Constitution in regard to Judiciary Committee be changed to 3.

Resolution A, by J. H. Sherrill, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the State Alliance recommends that a District Alliance meeting in each Alliance District be held twice a year in the months of March and September, commencing on the second Thursday of each month.

President Mewboorne appointed the following brethren as members of the Judiciary Committee:

N. M. Culbreth, John Brady and John Graham.

Bro. Butler, upon request of the body, exemplified the secret work of the Order.

The hour having arrived for the adjournment of the body, Bro. W. G. King was asked to lead in prayer, which he did fervently and beautifully, and at its close Bro. Hoover raised the long metre doxology in which all the brethren seemed to join with all the feeling possible.

Thus closed one of the best and most harmonious meetings ever held by the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

County.	Delegate.	Postoffice.
Alamance	J. W. Basin	Haw River.
Anson	Dr. A. A. Maynard	Cairo.
Ashe	B. V. Idol	Idol's Mill.
Alexander	W. W. Teague	Hiddenite.
Bertie	Rev. T. T. Speight	Lewiston.
Brunswick	W. W. Drew	El Paso.
Beaufort	R. H. Lane	Aurora.
Bladen	C. B. Pridgen	Kelly's.
Buncombe	Dr. I. A. Harris	Jupiter.
Burke	S. C. Kerley	Morganton.
Carteret	D. McCain	Newport.
Columbus	J. J. Long	Eoka.
Cumberland	J. C. Currie	Pike.
Currituck	D. W. Lindsey	Poplar Branch.
Chatham	P. M. Pearson	Riggsbee's Store.
Cabarrus	John A. Sims	Concord.
Catawba	J. H. Sherrill	Catawba.
Caswell	M. Oliver	Yanceyville.
Cleveland	J. Y. Hamrick	Boiling Springs.
Craven	Gabriel L. Hardeson	Thurman.
Chowan	W. B. Felton	Rockyhock.
Caldwell	C. T. Flowers	Granite Falls.
Camden	W. G. Ferebee	Gregory's.
Davie	W. F. Merrill	Fork Church.
Durham	W. C. Mason	Durham.
Duplin	Rev. Colin Shaw	Magnolia.
Davidson	P. J. Leonard	Lexington.
Edgecombe	J. A. Davis	Old Sparta.
Franklin	F. Ashton	Mapleville.
Forsyth	E. A. Conrad	Pfafftown.
Gates	John Brady	Gatesville.
Greene	W. E. Murphy	Farmville.
Granville	Dr. A. J. Dalby	Oxford.
Gaston	Rev. A. N. Wells	Mt. Holly.
Guilford	J. H. Johnson	Greensboro.
Harnett	G. D. Spence	Bradley's Store.
Halifax	W. E. Bowers	Brinkleyville.
Hyde	D. Wahab	Sladesville.
Hertford	James G. Mitchell	Winton.
Henderson	W. C. Connell	Flat Rock.
Haywood	G. W. Hahn (not present)	Tuscola.

County.	Delegate.	Postoffice.
Iredell	W. H. Aderholdt	Statesville.
Johnston	W. R. Creech	Smithfield.
Jones	Lewis King	Trenton.
Jackson	William Bumgarner	Wilmot.
2Lenoir	J. M. Mewboorne	Kinston.
Lincoln	H. O. Proctor	Triangle.
Madison	W. P. Jarvis (not present).....	Mars Hill.
Martin	T. L. Green	Williamston.
Mecklenburg	T. L. Vail	Charlotte.
Moore	Rev. W. G. King	Villanow.
Nash	G. R. Marshbourn	Hunt's.
Northampton	W. E. Harris	Seaboard.
Onslow	E. L. Franck	Richlands.
Orange	T. J. Oldham	Oaks.
Pamlico	J. W. Aldridge	Oriental.
Pasquotank	W. J. Williams	Rosedale.
Pender	Walter Keith	Keith.
Person	R. A. Williams	Ceffo.
Pitt	A. J. Moye	Farmville.
Perquimans	J. H. Parker	Hertford.
3Randolph	D. Reid Parker	Trinity College.
Richmond	George J. Freeman	Hamlet.
Robeson	E. G. Johnson	St. Paul's.
Rockingham	W. D. Wall	Oregon.
Rowan	S. A. Ernhardt	Salisbury.
Rutherford	A. D. K. Wallace	Rutherfordton.
Stanly	J. A. Cauble	Mabry.
Sampson	O. F. Herring	Clinton.
Stokes	J. T. Wilson	Sandy Ridge.
Swain	G. M. McCracken	Bryson City.
Tyrrell	T. L. Jones	Columbia.
Vance	D. H. Gill	Henderson.
Wake	Rev. H. W. Norris	Ballentine Mills.
Warren	John Graham	Ridgeway.
Washington	W. M. Bateman	Mackey's Ferry.
Wayne	Dr. J. E. Person	Pikeville.
Wilson	L. E. Newsom	Lucama.
Yadkin	C. L. Holcombe	Chestnut Ridge.

(1) Delegate not present—W. C. Connell represented the county.

(2) Delegate, Jos. Lane, sick—J. M. Mewboorne represented the county.

(3) Delegate not present—D. Reid Parker represented the county.

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